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a triumph in which they are peculiarly identified. Yet there is no connection, except in the accidental coincidence of name. But it is a trick with them to build on resemblances, without any real foundation or similarity of principle. William III. King of England, and Prince of Orange defended liberty both in Holland and England, against the arbitrary designs of Louis XIV. Modern Orangemen in Ireland, by assuming have abused his name. He supported the cause of freedom. They are determined opposers of every appearance of genuine liberty, and seek to injure the fair face of this country by their selfish struggles to retain in their own hands a monopoly of power.

We must again repeat, that the grand practical *moral* to be extracted from the late events, is, the great futility of foreign conquest, and the striking instability, and incertitude in war, and all its consequences. "*All Europe*," says Napoleon, "marched with us a year ago; *all Europe* now marches against us. It is," he adds, "because the opinion of the world is formed by France or England. We would therefore have every thing to dread without the energy and power of the *nation*. Posterity shall say that if great and critical circumstances presented themselves, they were not above France and me." This certainly is a sublime declaration, in the sudden reverse of his fortunes, but had they been crowned with the utmost success, the short life of a single man would most probably have been the longest period of his projected empire. Napoleon is a great Man,\* as those who begin a

Dynasty almost always are, but, like other great men, he appears to have set no bounds to his ambition, and to have imagined that he could give perennity to the most transitory things. It is not probable that in its present state of civilization, and approximating equality in the military means of defence, Europe will ever be subjugated by any despot; and France herself may be said to have taught not only the necessity of a balance of power, but the practical means of restoring it when it loses its equilibrium; on the whole, the value of the people in every country has been manifested in the course of these eventful times; and it is our fervent prayer, that in all countries, but particularly in the one which boasts of its unparalleled constitution, the whole people may be rewarded for all their sacrifices, by Freedom, Peace, and Prosperity.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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We consider it our duty to lay the following matter before the public, in the state in which it appears at present.

In the beginning of the year 1811, a pedlar named Thomas Walker was taken ill in the parish of Drumbo, near Lieburn. After his death, a certificate of an Orange Lodge was found, of which the following is asserted to be an exact copy, by some respectable persons who were present on examining his wallet.

..... presents her with twenty stand of colours, taken at the battles of Leipsic and Hanau, and addresses her by the style of "*Madam*, and *my dear Wife*," he happily combines that *respect*, and that *affection*, which is the charm and strong cement of the marriage state.

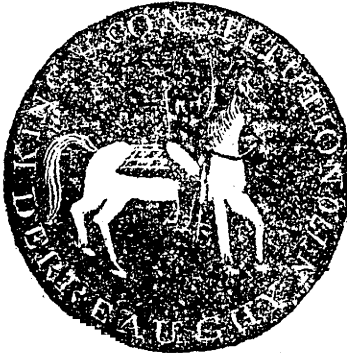
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\* We have heard it said by a lady, that, in his late note to the Empress, wherein he

## LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION. NO. 170.

Entered, 24th June, 1798. Drew off June 29th, 1809.

WE, the Master, Warden and Secretary of the Loyal Orange Association, No. 170, held at Poleglass, in the kingdom of Ireland, do certify that Thomas Walker did in June 1798, regularly receive the first, second, and third degrees of a true Orangeman; and that said Thomas Walker was in June 1809, duly served with notice to take the extirpatory oath; which he, the said Thomas Walker, in presence of us, refused to take, although duly admonished thereunto. These are therefore to caution all Loyal Associations not to recognize him as Brother, under the present system.



Given under our hands, and Seal  
of the Society, this 29th day of June,  
1809.

JOHN DUCKER, Master.

JAS. REA, Secretary.

WILLIAM MARTIN, Warden.

At the foot there was a farther certificate, containing a general recommendation of the said Thomas Walker. He travelled with muslin for a livelihood, and his last words were, to be buried with Orangemen: but his request was not complied with.

The certificate was said to be legible at the time of its being found. The original is now in our possession, but it is so defaced, as is supposed by some drugs which were in a bottle found in the wallet, as to be generally illegible. Some attempts were made by chemical means to restore it, but without effect. Unwilling to act the part of alarmists on any side, we hesitate to give full credit to the word *extirpatory*, having been used, at least, in the common acceptance. Yet we think the business requires investigation, and that the parties whose names are mentioned as being signed to the certificate, should explain the business. We solicit farther information on the subject from any one capable of giving it; and at present withhold a decided opinion. The certificate was some time ago laid be-

fore Sir Edward Littlehales, who recommended farther inquiries to be made quietly respecting the transaction.

A highly valued correspondent of great respectability has sent the following information.

"I cannot avoid mentioning an instance of the wicked attempts of Orangemen to foment disturbance. Some time since, a printed paper was pasted on the Market-house of Killileagh, to the following import, as an oath of combination among the Catholics. "We do swear by the holy  $\chi$  of St. Peter, that we will do our utmost to destroy all that our holy Mother Church calls heretics, of whatever denomination, and that we will be ready at an hour's notice to rise and destroy all such heretics." A neighbouring magistrate thought it his duty to trace the person who had put it up; and the man proved to be the leading Orangeman of the neighbourhood. The Magistrate rebuked him severely for his conduct; and I am well informed that the Orangemen in the vicinity had the audacity afterwards to remonstrate with the magistrate, by delegation, on his conduct. I hear the

offensive declaration was, that if any Catholic should come before him and swear that he thought his life or his property were endangered by that paper, he would lay the person who had posted it in Down Jail, to answer for his conduct.

In relation to the petition against illegal associations, most sincerely do I wish that the English Members were convinced that no nation on earth is more attached to, or more sensible of the invaluable benefit of equal laws impartially administered, than the sons of Erin."

*To the Rev. P. M. Cumming, Chairman of the Meeting of the Parishioners of Ballee, assembled on Monday, Oct. 11, 1813.*

SIR,

Nov. 1, 1813.

Not being a subscriber to either of the Belfast Newspapers, it was only yesterday that I read the publication of the above-mentioned Resolutions; the tenor of which is the cause of my addressing you, in defence of myself, and the other subscribers to the petition to parliament adopted at Killileagh, September 5, 1815, which is the object of your strictures.

The processions of Orangemen had been discontinued at Killileagh, and domestic harmony seemed to revive, when this year they were recommenced. In last July there was not a gun or a pistol in the town, which had not been bespoke for the occasion. And though no murder ensued, there were leading men of that party, whose boisterous behaviour seemed to court outrage; when no doubt those arms would have been employed in defence of the decorations and party insignia of their insulting parade.

The persons who adopted this petition evinced perhaps too great a degree of moderation when they omitted several parts of the petition of their brethren of Belfast, who were smarting under the recent transactions in that town; and had been prevented by power and influence, from meeting to devise the means of protecting themselves from a repetition of such outrages; while their respected fellow-citizen, Mr. R. Tennent, is suffering fine and imprisonment for having advocated their cause.

You declare your determination to defeat all circular publications, as tending

to irritate the public mind; and you particularize the Petition adopted at Killileagh, as being of that description, and that it was presented for signature at Ballee.

The Petition you allude to, was never removed out of the town of Killileagh; and only for a few hours out of the private house where it lay for signature. It could never, therefore, have been presented for signature at Ballee, as your resolution gives to understand. It was signed in the broad day, and lest its contents should be disremembered by the subscriber, or misrepresented by others, most of those who signed it (near 700 persons, of which number many were inhabitants of Ballee,) were furnished with a printed copy. This, in my opinion, could not properly be termed "*intruding upon your domestic peace, or impertinent intrusion on your "domestic peace and local tranquillity."*"

The subscribers to the Petition adopted at Killileagh, hold in equal abhorrence with you, all conduct which seems "*only calculated to create hatred and dissention among neighbours.*" They look upon the processions of Orangemen to be decidedly, and intentionally of that description, and therefore pray that they may be prevented in future.

You condemn all circular publications, and of course look upon those which have the greatest publicity as the most injurious. I have described the only degree of circulation given to our petition, while you give the greatest currency you can to your strictures, by publishing them in all the Belfast newspapers, while your language "*impertinent, intrusive, busy agitators, &c.*" are evident marks of men being in these matters as you justly observe, "*more generally swayed by their passions than by reason.*"

We agree with you in the sentiment of not allowing "*plausible pretence,*" or "*imposing words*" to be a cloak for any conduct tending to create "*hatred and dissention among neighbours:*" we therefore cry out against the processions of Orangemen; whose *plausible pretence* is an anxiety for our constitution, and whose *imposing terms* are, the glorious revolution of the great King William.

You resolve "that you place unlimited confidence in the wisdom and goodness of the Legislature." So do the Killileagh petitioners; but they think it to be their duty to inform its wisdom, while they rely on its goodness, and obey